CONGRESS

The Ku Klux Reports in Both Houses.

The Violent Language of the Minority Reprehended.

Extending the President's Repressive Power.

THE FRENCH ARMS IN THE SENATE.

Senator Conkling Training the Administration Artillery.

Tea and Coffee, Salt and Coal Duties Abolished.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1872. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1872,

Mr. Camezon, (rep.) of Pa., presented the report of Commodore Worden, of the Naval Academy, in reference to the
progress of the Japanese students in the Academy.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., presented a memorial of the
Surlington Board of Trade in tayor of the reduction of duty

not have investigation, he would have debate. He had him-self asked, when he introduced this resolution, that it should the over, but this fact had not protected the Senate from slander.

Mr. CONKLING sent up and had read at the desk a state-ment from the New York Tribina: that the partisans of the President in the Senate had tried to delay the pending reso-lution, which, he said, showed the violence done to truth in a base and ruthless crusade for political effect. The Senator (Mr. Summer) had stated that his resolution and speech on this subject were not

(Mr. Summer) had stated that his resolution and speech on this subject were not instance, the subject were not instance, the subject were not instance, and instance in the subject was it to prejudge the case, or assist frame and french caim agents in proscenting claims against American merchants, or to engender suspiction and arouse retentment against the executive officers of our government? Or was it to convince the Germans of America that high republican officials had clutched French blood-money in a war in which the heart of the whole republican party beat for Germany? Or to convict us before the world as false to national morals, to befoul us in the eyes of Christenfom, and to say to England and Germany at this time, when Germany's Emperor is about to sit as umpire upon rights of ours, that the republic of America was more guity and periodious than England ever was?

At this point Mr. Conkling had read an editorial from the New York World and one from the San, to show that the superches of Messer. Summer and Schurz was that there had been a deliberate

New York World and one from the Sun, to show that the impression made on the public by the resolution and the speeches of Messra. Summer and Schurz was that there had been a deliberate

VIOLATION OF NEUTRAL OBLIGATIONS

by the United States.

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Summer) had said that he had not informed anybody that he was going to act in reference to it until he did act. in view of this statement he (Mr. Conkling) thought it very strange that newspapers is Booton, Cincinnati and Chicago should have announced beforehand what action the Senator was to take. Further, it was unaccountable that Mr. Summer, having known of this matter since December, should have omitted to take steps to ascortain the truth of the statements which he put into his preamble. That preamble continued a statement that the report of the Secretary of the Freasury for 1570 and 1571 acknowledged the receipt of Galy \$5,256,600 from the said of ordinance stores. The statements was faiss, and the Senator might easily have ascertained the fact by consulting the Secretary of the Freasury, his constituent, or even a ciert in the department; but he (Mr. Conkling) was authorized to state that.

The Senator (Mr. House of the secretary of the Treasury, his constituent, or even a ciert in the department; but he (Mr. Conkling) was authorized to state that.

The Senator (Mr. House of the secretary of the Treasury, his constituent, or even a ciert in the department; but he (Mr. Conkling) was authorized to state that the secretary of the treasury, his constituent, or even a ciert in the department; but he senator control to the secretary of the Treasury.

The Senator (Mr. House of the secretary of the Treasury, his constituent, or even a ciert in the department; but he constituent of the secretary of the Treasury, his constituent of the secretary of the treasury of the secretary of the treasury of the secretary of the secret

many people. A SENATORIAL RING.

Or, more properly speaking, a Senatorial cabal; that the business of this cabal is not to furnish ammunition to the French, but to furnish ammunition to the democratic party; and it is believed, Mr. President, that men flying the republican may be therefore, the senate of the cabal is to make the republican and a retrying to strand the republican ship. It is believed that the business of this cabal is to make the resident of the United States; to disparage and belifited in m; to assail its administration; to watch for epportunities, or, in the language of the good Scok, "to lurk privily" for opportunities to place him in injugious and unjust positions. It is believed the business of this cabal is to assail and disparage the majority is this body and in Congress, and to injure those charged with the administration of public affairs. It is believed that this cabal side to inspire that snow storm of libels and misrapresentations which travel over the wires from the capital and are published in countiess newspapers. It is believed that this counties newspapers. It is believed that the counties newspapers. It is believed that the province of the supplemental party which no democras has the power to infinite my wounds upon the republican party which no democras has the power to infinite the power for the counties in the state of New Hampshire. There is

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

and referred, as follows, under the call of States:—
By Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.—For the payme

and clothing for the sailors and enlisted boys in the navy. By Mr. PERRY, (dem.) of N. Y.—To make Albany a port of By Mr. Duzli, (rep.) of N. Y.-To amend the postal laws

By Nr. DUELL. Gep.) of N. Y.—To amend the postal laws in reference to newspapers.

By Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, (rep.) of N. Y.—For government bundings at Utica. N. Y.

By Mr. MERRICK, (dem.) of Md.—Regulating appeals to the Supreme Court in equity and admirating causes.

By Mr. Harris, (dem.) of V.—Granling 50,000,000 acres of public lands to the State of Virginia, to assist that State in recompense for her cession of the Northwest Territory and the cutting off of West Virginia.

By Mr. Cours, (rep.) of N. C.—Granting bounty to enlisted men who were slaves.

By Mr. MCKEE, (rep.) of Miss.—To refund the cotton tax collected from 1855 to 1868.

By Mr. MCKEE, (rep.) of La.—For the removal of the

collected from 1865 to 1868.

ly. Mr. Syrhikh, (rep.) of La.—For the removal of the rati in the Red River, La.

By Mr. Perry, (rep.) of Ohio—In relation to army approximately. pointments.

By Mr. VOORHERS, (dem.) of Ind.—For the payment of the public dept in legal tender currency, according to the suputation of the bonds and the decision of the Supreme court.

By Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind,—Authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the Ohio River at Mount

supuration of the conds and the decision of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind.—Anthorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the Chic River at Mount Vernon.

By Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Iowa—For a government building in Keckuk, Iowa.

By Mr. Colton, (rep.) of Iowa—For a government building in Keckuk, Iowa.

By Mr. Colton, (rep.) of Iowa—To admit type metal or type free of duly.

By Mr. Couron, (rep.) of Cal.—For two excavated dry docks at the Mare island Navy Yard, in California.

The Couldians, (rep.) of Cal.—For two excavated dry docks at the Mare island Navy Yard, in California.

The call of states for bills for reference having been concluded the Speaker proceeded to call the States for bills and resolutions for action.

The States of Myllack and the Call River Representation of Mark and the instance of Mr. Hoopke, (rep.) of Mark the instance of Mr. Hoopke, (rep.) of Mark the instance of Mr. Hoopke, (rep.) of Mark the instance of Mr. Hoopke, (rep.) of the bill had been given.

The State and Mr. Freering to the House Journal of Thursday last, and that notice of is had been given. The bill was read. It probubits any distinction being made between citizens of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude by innkeepers, common carriers, in theaires or other places of amusement, in the common schools or other public institutions of learning supported by money derived from general instanto, in cemeteries and becavelent associations, whether incorporated by national or State authority.

The second section provides for a forfeiture of \$500 for each offence, to be recovered by the person aggreed in an action on the case, and on penalty of not less than \$500, with imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year on conviction of the misdemeanor and fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000.

The following the bill of the \$100 April, 1805, which sections are made a part of this act. Any officer failing to institute or proceeding the color

Mr. Fayr said he was not authorized to make the modification.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., moved that the bill be rejected. The motion was negatived by a strict party vote. Yeas 89, nays 118.

The morning hour baving expired the bill went over until the morning hour of Monday next, when it comes up after the call of States for ulls for reference; but as that call can be prolonged so as to consume the whole hour by requiring the reading of bills introduced, this bill cannot possibly be reached if its opponents are inclined to prevent it. The only other way of guiling at it is by a suspension of the rules, for which the republicans have not the requisite two-thirds majority.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

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PRISONERS OF WAR.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Shanks authoring the Fresident to open negotiations with all civilized nations in relation to captives in war was taken up and passed.

Mr. Hall, (rep.) of Mc., moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means whenever it should report a bill changing import duties to provide also for putting sait and coal on the free list.

Mr. Dawks assed that the resolution should simply be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. He regarded it as an unusual mode of interfering with the business of that committee.

Mr. Hall cisclaimed any intention of casting discourtesy on the Committee of Ways and Means. The House had passed a similar bill last session by a more than three-fourths majority. Last Monday the House had adouted a resolution

Pending that motion the House at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

THE SUICIDE OF YOUNG LYONS.

Further Particulars-A Very Melancholy Af-

fair.
Some further particulars have been obtained in relation to the suicide of John Henry Lyons, the youth not yet nineteen years of age, late of 322 East Fifty-fourth street, whose death was noticed in Monday's HERALD. John, a very quiet and eccentric young man, lived at home, and was fin-ishing his education at one of the excellent schools of the city. About four weeks ago a package of money, containing nearly \$150, belonging to his father, fell into John's hands, and he was tempted to appropriate the funds to his own use, without for a moment considering what the consequences might be. Having pocketed the cash, John was afraid or ashained to remain at home, and, collecting a few useful articles of clothing, started out without any settled purpose, not knowing whither he was going. He, however, visited some telatives on Staten Island and elsewhere, thus consuming two weeks without even once communicating with his parents. John then secured board at a house on Sixth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street, but was exceedingly unhappy and longed to see the smiling faces of the loved ones at home. He, however, could not make up his mind to return and ask forgiveness of his lather, but wrote te him asking for an interview. To this note Mr. Lyons pad no attention, and the sorrowing youth sought other means of obtaining an interview with his father, but without success. The miserable boy was now reduced to desperation, and in a last moment resolved to die. Acting accordingly, he proceeded to a paint store near by, procured a quantity of Paris green, and ireturning to his boarding house, asked his landlady for a teaspoon, saying he wanted to take some powders. This was last Friday night. After swallowing a cose of the poison John started for the residence of his uncle, Mr. John it Lyons, living at 244 East Sixteth street, to ask his forgiveness. On the way there, however, he was seized with vomiting, and, overcome from the effects of the poison, fell on the corner of Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, where an officer of the Nineteenth preclinct found him. John, in reply to a question from the officer, gave his name, said he did not want to live, as he had no home. At the station house, however, he gave the name and address of his uncle, Mr. John H. Lyon, and requested that he be immediately sent for, which was done. Mr. Lyons instantiv responded to the misquided young man. Coroner Herrima a package of money, containing nearly \$150, belonging to his father, fell into John's hands, and

The funeral of the late Mrs. William B. Astor took place yesterday morning at Grace church, where a

Comprehensive Schemes Before the Legislature.

THE BOARD OF COMMERCE PROJECT

The Entire Port of New York To Be Seized.

Nine Commissioners to Control New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester Counties.

They May Borrow Money, Take Public or Private Lands, Levy Taxes on Commerce and Pledge the Water Fronts to the United States.

Erie and Canal Ring Combinations at Work.

CHANCES OF THE CHARTER.

The sad strait to which the factionists in the egislature have found themselves reduced in order in effecting a union. It is useless to expect any olis, for, as I have frequently said, the majority they have obtained in the State, at least until after the Presidential election, than they are to comply people, as expressed in the last election.

Solwithstanding the fact that Wheeler and enough to secure the passage of their bill, a union is very evident from the anxiety displayed by par I have heretolore referred to THE BOARD OF COMMERCE SCHEME,

but as it is a novel affair in its way, a sort of imita-tion of the Great East India Company, I give it bedifferent parts of the State, in accordance with any arrangement that may be made-full power and veyor, of the Governor, of the Dock Commissioners It gives them power to take any property they may

J. F. Sutherland, Samuel Crawlord, William Palmer, S. F. Streeter, C. F. Davey, L. H. Waters and W. M. Albertson as incorporators. The incorporation thus provided for its a general collecting agent, a safe deposit company, a pawabroking establishment, without studiection to the ordinary laws and supervision governing pawabrokers; a trust company, without the legal individual responsibility of the stockholders; a banking corporation, without the accountability of banks generally; real estate brokers, auctioneers and commission merchants. It is a fine specimen of "reform" legislation, but as its title does not cover its provisions it cortainly cannot become a law.

Will occupy the attention of both branches of the Legislature immediately after the reassembling on the 26th instant. The plain exhibit of rand and perjury shown by ex-Senator Haie in his argument before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate last week took the Eric folks entirely by surprise. Erie's lawyers begged off; they were not prepared for such a statement of solid fact taken from the sworn statement of their cilents, and stated in most undentable terms, During the recess the manaers and lawyers will, no doubt, improve the time in perfecting "arrangements" and preparing "arguments." It will avail them little, however, at least as far as the Senate is concerned, for the pressure of public opinion as well as right and undertable terms, but the list of Senator O'Brien should relax his efforts, which he is not likely to do, for the Senate to dare oppose the passage of the bill now before it. It may be that in the House Eric will have a better should relax his efforts, which he is not likely to do, for the Senate to dare oppose the passage of the bill now before it. It may be that in the House Eric will have a better should relax as the factor of the pressure of public opinion as well as right and preparing "arguments." It will avail them listle to the factor of the provided of the provid

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RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK-A LETTER

256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Chairman of the Citizens' Reform Associa mittee whatever. True, at our last meeting one only one meeting, undertook to disorganize and promote some scheme or patent of their own. exception our committee have been and are Legislature and proposed by the Committee of Ninety. Our association have for years aided nearly all projects to solve great work. We have sent committees plans till we are tired, for all of them nave failed for want of funds or other causes. It is enough for the people that, so far, we have no relief, after waiting several years for the many speculators to provide rapid transit. Our association is at last forced to drop all plans, patents and speculators and demand from our Legislature that the people of

provide rapid transit. Our association is at last forced to drop all plans, patents and speculators and demand from our Legislature that the people of this city be allowed to settle the question for themselves. After long experience of the members of this organization, who have given more attention to this important subject than any set of men in our city, we are convinced that it is for the best interests of our people that the whole question should be referred to a commission of good, responsible citizens for adjustment.

This being the greatest want and the most important work tenore our people, and the bill inkely to pass the Legislature, why not publish the bill in inti and see if a job can be found in it. If any fault, we desire to know it at once. The commissioners named in the bill are:—wm. F. Havemeyer, wm. A. Booth, Jonathan Surges, John T. Daty, Myer Stern, Peter Gilsey, Ben, F. Beekman, R. W. Townsen and John Foley.

If the city bulles the road the fare will only be enough to pay expenses. If built by a corporation the lare certains will be nuch nigher. No matter how built the people must pay for it; yet the great loss of time in norse cars and the immense loss of taxes for want of improving all the lots now vacant in the upper part of our island would more than pay the whole cost of construction in twelve months. If this commission is created, it will be practicable to take you from the HERALD office to Forty-second street in ten minutes, and that, too, within eighteen months from date. Trains will be provised to accommodate the working people morning and evening, fare not to exceed three cents; the five or six thousand poor hen recently discharged can be employed with auvantage within axity days. No good objection can be advanced against this Board of Railway Commissioners that cannot be urged with greater force and propriety against the Board of Railway Commissioners that to the overcrowding of men and women as practised by the owners of the city norse cars, hanging passengers by straps, while ri

HAULING IN THE HARNESS.

Sunday night last the stable No. 90 James street, owned by Morris Moran, was purgiarlously entered